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to receive all the lunatics that it is thought necessary to confine amongst that vast body of people ; while in England and Wales, according to the recent Report of the Commissioners on Lunacy, there are 166 asylums, 16,735 pauper lunatics, and 1 pauper lunatic to every 980 of the population, besides 4072 private patients. I am not aware that there is more than one asylum at Madras, with 13,000,000 of souls ; and there is only one at Bombay (with two trifling auxiliary establishments at Poona and Surat), for 6,000,000. Of course it is to be presumed that there are very many more lunatics than are in the asylums ; but it may be questioned whether there are many dangerous or very troublesome lunatics, for if there were, the magistrates of districts would, I suppose, deem it requisite to send them to places of safety.

On the Sanatory Condition of the City of York. By T. LAYCOCK, M.D.,
Physician to the York Dispensary.

[*Read before the Statistical Section of the British Association at York,
September 27th, 1844.*]

IN the autumn of last year I was called upon by my fellow citizens to undertake the duty of secretary to the Sanatory Committee appointed by the municipal authorities to co-operate with Her Majesty's Commissioners for Inquiry into the Sanatory Condition of Large Towns and Populous Districts. A series of questions was circulated by the Commissioners, and it became my duty, instructed and assisted by a Sub-Committee, to collect and arrange such facts as were available in returning an answer to those questions. The report before you, printed by direction of the Commissioners, was the result of our labours.

From circumstances which I need not detail it was found necessary to limit the vital statistics in that report illustrative of the present public health of York to the years 1839, 1840, 1841. Statistical tables were deduced, with as much accuracy and detail as our time and means permitted, from the entries of deaths in the public registries for those years. I felt, however, in common, I believe, with all persons practically acquainted with inquiries of this kind, that the period of three years was too short a time for the purpose, and I made arrangements for extending the inquiry over the five years from 1839 to 1843 inclusive. This inquiry I have made, and I now present the results to the Association.

Taking the population of 1841 as the mean population, the deaths in York have, on the average of the last five years, amounted to nearly 1 in 40, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. annually. The deaths of persons aged under 5 years amounted to 42 per cent. of the total deaths ; the mean age at death was $27\frac{3}{4}$ years. The births were 1 in 32·42. During the three years taken for the report the births were 1 in 34 nearly, the deaths about 1 in 38, or nearly $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. ; the mean age at death was $32\frac{1}{4}$ years within a fraction, and the number dying aged under 5 years amounted to 42 per cent. of the total deaths. The deaths of children aged less than one year amounted to 23 per cent. of the annual births ; in 1841, according to the Fifth Report of the Registrar-General, the deaths in England and Wales of infants under the age of 12 months amounted to 74,210, or about $14\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the births in that year. In York the proportion

on the average of the five years was $21\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ; consequently if the infantile mortality has been as great throughout England as in York, the number of deaths would have been 111,000 instead of 74,000. The infantile mortality in York appears, however, much more excessive when compared with that of an agricultural district exclusively, as for example the North Riding. In the four districts of this division of the county the deaths under one year were $10\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the births; had they been as numerous as in York, instead of 592 there would have been 1250 deaths at that age.

Table exhibiting the varying Ratio per Cent. of the Annual Deaths under One Year of Age to the Annual Births.

—	Deaths under One Year in 1841	Births in 1841	Ratio per Cent.
All England	74,210	512,158	11·48
North Riding of Yorkshire .	592	5,763	10·27
York	213	896	23·77
Leeds	1,125	6,696	16·80
Manchester	1,446	7,161	20·19
Liverpool	1,891	7,735	24·57
York 1839-43	953	4,418	21·5

On comparing the two tables of the sanatory condition of York, and taking the average age at death as the standard of measurement, the general results are the same. Individual parishes have changed their relative position; but the change has been in accordance with what might have been *à priori* expected. With two exceptions, in all the parishes in which the mean age at death is below the average of the city, the mean altitude is below the general mean altitude. These two exceptions, Beddern and Goodramgate, contain some of the most crowded and uncleanly districts in York. On the other hand, all the parishes, with two exceptions, in which the mean age is above the general mean have a mean altitude above the general mean. The exceptions are, St. Michael Spurriergate, and St. Maurice, and in these the low-lying portions have no houses in them. If the localities in York be classed according to their altitudes the results are still more striking. I have a table here in which I have arranged them in three classes, namely, the high, the intermediate, and the low. It will be seen that the population is least dense in the highest parishes, most dense in the lowest. It will be seen, too, that the labourer and mechanic sink down to the lower situate parishes. I do not stop to inquire the reason of this; the fact is so. The mean age at death diminishes progressively too as we descend: in the highest parishes it is 36·13 years, in the lowest 24·14, in the intermediate 28·37. The infantile mortality follows the same variation in altitude, density of population, and occupations of the people. In the high parishes 17·6 per cent. of the children born die in the first year of their age; but in the intermediate parishes 20 per cent die, and in the lowest 23 per cent. The annual proportion of births and of deaths from all causes, from epidemics, and from pulmonary disease, corresponds with the other general facts.

For the Five Years 1839-43, and the Three Years 1839-41.	Mean altitude.	Population in Square Road.	Mean Age at Death.	Ratio per Cent. Dying under One Year to Annual Births.	Inhabitants to One Birth Annually.	Inhabitants to One Death Annually.			Deaths of Labouring Class per Cent.	Deaths of both La- bourers and Artizans.
						From all Causes.	From Epi- demics.	From Pul- monary Disease.		
1839-43										
Best drained and ventilated } parishes }	50	27	36·31	17·6	38·60	51·43	323·16	277·23	12·92	34·00
Intermediate parishes }	43	40	28·37	20·0	28·71	40·80	303·43	235·23	21·73	51·07
Worst drained and ventilated } parishes }	33	63	24·14	23·1	16·42	33·97	176·00	153·33	23·41	70·46
1839-41										
Best drained and ventilated } parishes }	50	27	35·32	17·3	47·50	54·32	347·72	334·22	..	40·2
Intermediate parishes }	43	40	27·29	21·8	36·53	41·41	247·20	219·70	..	52·5
Worst drained and ventilated } parishes }	33	63	22·57	24·8	26·62	32·15	129·43	153·00	..	62·8

To render the results obtained more certain I have divided the intermediate parishes into portions, and made two classes out of them. The mean altitude of the higher class is 49 feet, of the lower 38 feet. In the former there was one death from epidemical disease annually in 398 persons living on the average of the 5 years; in the latter there was one death of this kind in 224 persons living. The years 1839, 1840, 1841, were more remarkable for epidemical affections than 1842 and 1843. During the latter years only one death in 371 occurred from this class of diseases in the low lying portions of the intermediate parishes; but in the higher parts of the same parishes there was one death in 607 only, so that the relative sanatory state is still preserved. I have three tables here, first for the 5 years; next for the first 3 years of the 5; and, thirdly, for the 2 remaining years. Upon inspection it will be seen that the mean age at death and the general mortality present a uniform contrast.

	Mean Altitude.	Popula- tion.	Inhabitants to One Annual Death.		Mean Age at Death.
			From all Causes.	From Epidemics.	
1839-43					
Best conditioned portion of the intermediate parishes . . }	49	4,858	43·92	398·18	29·35
Worst conditioned portion of the intermediate parishes . . }	38	6,871	37·75	224·54	26·42
1839-41					
Best conditioned portion of the intermediate parishes . . }	49	4,858	43·91	323·86	30·48
Worst conditioned portion of the intermediate parishes . . }	38	6,871	37·08	177·08	27·35
1842-3					
Best conditioned portion of the intermediate parishes . . }	49	4,858	43·95	607·23	27·66
Worst conditioned portion of the intermediate parishes . . }	38	6,871	37·68	371·40	24·66

I will now explain how the data of these tables were obtained. My first object was to get the simple facts from the Registrars' books, and have them

tabulated. The first tabulation was topographical. I had each death extracted from the registry and entered on sheets of paper according with the locality. The formula was purposely made as simple as possible, I then had these facts re-tabulated according to this form, the fundamental principles of which are two,—the exact locality and the occupation of the deceased. The aggregates of these afford the aggregate of the whole city.

These statistical details would, of course, be of little value if nothing were known of the locality to which they refer. A map then, and a map of a particular kind, is requisite. An outline map of York, drawn on the scale of 20 inches to the mile, has accordingly been constructed under the superintendence of Captain Tucker, the able officer in command here of the Royal Engineers. It was constructed expressly to facilitate the inquiry in York. On inspecting the map it will be seen that the boundary of each parish is laid down; that each is divided into blocks and numbered, the numbers referring to this document in which the areas in each block occupied by buildings, public edifices, water, gardens, yards, courts, and streets is stated. The numerals in blue ink indicate the altitude of that point above the datum plane of mean tide. Having been supplied by the Health of Towns' Commission with the Population Returns of York in such a way as to show the numbers living in 1841 in each parish, I was enabled to estimate, with tolerable accuracy, the density of the population not only in each parish but in any given portion of the surface of the city. The ratio of density of population in each parish and district was obtained, however, not by dividing the total area by the numbers living in 1841, but by making the area occupied by buildings the dividend. This was necessary to a true estimate of the sanatory effect of density, as the poorer classes in some instances live in dense masses, surrounded by large open spaces. The great deficiency in this map is, that the drainage and sewerage are not shown, but I believe the Ordnance Survey is not in possession of the requisite data. This short paper is presented only as supplementary to the Report printed by the Health of Towns' Commission. The facts as to the occupations of the deceased are only approximatively accurate.

Statistics of Old and New Malton. By WILLIAM CHARLES COPPERTHWAIT, F.S.S., Borough Bailiff of Malton.

[Read before the Statistical Section of the British Association at York, Sept. 27th, 1844.]

THIS paper contains an elaborate report of the statistics of the town and parishes of New and Old Malton; and, comprising as it does the details of almost every branch of parochial statistics, it is impossible in any space which can here be devoted to it, to present any farther abstract of its contents than an index to the subjects discussed. If, however, opportunity should hereafter permit us to lay before our readers some of its most interesting sections at length, their value as a model of local research, directed to the correction of general principles by specific experience, will be found to give them a value far beyond that of merely local information. An historical essay, tracing the family genealogy and the descent of property from the earliest dates, through the Roman, Saxon, and Norman eras down to the present times, introduces the statistical survey, which is arranged under the following heads:—